





THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY.

"Aye, beauty's wreck  
Is soon accomplished. Of created things,  
Nothing was finish'd with a tool so nice  
As the moth's wing. 'Tis cover'd with fine  
art.  
'Tis cloth'd in feathers to the quickest eye  
Hardly perceptible. Yet one slight touch  
Defaces all. So woman's beauty flies,  
Brush'd by the hand of sorrow or mischance.  
Escapes it these: Age will not let it pass;  
It falls a victim to the thefts of time;  
And there is nothing permanent on earth,  
But goodness. I have liv'd, Cecilia, long—  
'Tis almost ten years since I saw four score.  
Experience tells me Beauty is a shade,  
And all the pride of youth a morning cloud.  
Will you be taught to be for ever fair,  
Spite of old age and wrinkles? Then be  
good."

SIN JOHN MOORE.

COMPARISON OF WOES.

"In such a world so thorny, and where none  
Finds happiness unbought, or if found,  
Without some thistle sorrow at his side;  
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin  
Against the law of love, to measure lots,  
With less distinguish'd than ourselves; that  
thus  
We may with patience bear our moderate ills,  
And sympathize with others suffering more."

COWPER.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

How sweet to think there still is one  
Whose bosom beats for me,  
Who closer clings as others shun,  
Who never, never flees.

The faithful bird that cleaves the air,  
Through trackless regions flies,  
But still one thought, one hope is there,  
To cheer him through the skies.

Affection's chariot his pinions guide,  
Remembrance lights them light,  
While to his mate, his bosom's pride,  
He speeds his homeward flight.

Extracts from Letters written by  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
while Minister to Russia,  
AND ADDRESSED TO HIS SON.

"In your letter of the 10th of January,  
to your mother, you mention that  
you read to your aunt a chapter in the  
Bible, or a section from Dr. Doddridge  
every day. This information gave me  
great pleasure; for so strong is my  
veneration for the Bible, so strong is  
my belief that when daily read and meditated upon, it is of all books in the  
world, that which contributes most to  
make men good, wise, and happy; that  
the earlier my children begin to read  
it, and the more steadily they pursue  
the practice of reading it throughout  
their lives, the more lively and confident  
will be my hopes, that they will  
prove useful citizens to their country,  
respectable members of society, and a  
real blessing to their parents.

"I advise you, my son, in whatever  
you read, and most of all in reading  
the Bible, to remember that it is for  
the purpose of making you wiser and  
more virtuous. I have, for myself, for  
many years, made it a practice to read  
through the Bible once every year. I  
have always endeavored to read it with  
the same spirit and temper of mind  
that I now recommend it to you; that  
is, with the intention and desire, that it  
might contribute to my advancement in  
wisdom and virtue. My desire is in-  
deed very imperfectly successful; for  
like you, and the Apostle Paul, I find a  
law in my members warring against  
the law of my mind. But as I know it  
is my nature to be imperfect, so I know  
it is my duty to aim at perfection; and  
feeling and deploring my own frailties,  
I can only pray to Almighty God for  
the aid of his spirit, to strengthen my  
good desires and subdue my propensi-  
ties to evil, for it is from him that every  
good and perfect gift descendeth.

"My custom is to read four or five  
chapters of the Bible, every morning  
immediately after rising from bed. It  
employs me about an hour of my time,  
and seems the most suitable manner of  
beginning the day. Every time I read  
the Bible, I understand some passage  
which I never understood before.

"It is essential, my son, in order that  
you may go through life with comfort  
to yourself and usefulness to your fel-  
low-creatures, that you should form &  
adopt certain rules and principles for  
the government of your conduct and  
temper. Unless there be such rules  
and principles, there will be number-  
less occasions on which there will be  
no guide for your government but  
your passions. It is in the Bible you  
must learn these rules and principles."

Speaking of those parts of Scripture  
that appear mysterious, he says: "All  
this is undoubtedly marvellous and a-  
bove our comprehension. Much of it  
is clearly figurative and allegorical;  
nor is it easy to distinguish what part  
of it is to be understood in a literal and  
what in a symbolical sense; but that  
which it imports us to understand is  
plain. The great and essential prin-  
ciples on which our duties and enjoy-  
ments depend, are involved in no ob-  
scurity."

"When one of the personages in one  
of Terrence's Comedies, the first time  
uttered in the Theatre, the line 'Homo  
sum, et hominem me nil aliterum putat,' 'I  
am a man, and whatever concerns man  
concerns me,' a universal shout of ap-  
plause arose from the audience, and we

are told that in so great a multitude of  
Romans, and of deputies from the na-  
tions, their subjects and allies, there  
was not one individual but felt in his  
heart the power of this noble sentiment.  
Yet how feeble and defective is it, in  
comparison with the Christian com-  
mands of charity, as unfolded in the  
discourses of Christ, & enlarged upon  
in the writings of the Apostles. The  
heart of man will always respond with  
rapture to the sentiment, when there is  
no selfish, no unsocial, passion at work  
to oppose it. But the command, to lay  
it down as the fundamental conduct of  
human life, and to subdue and sacrifice  
all the tyrannical and selfish passions to  
preserve it, this is the peculiar and  
unfading glory of Christianity; this is  
an conquest over ourselves which, with-  
out the aid of a merciful God, none of  
us can achieve; and which it was wor-  
thy of his especial interposition to en-  
able us to accomplish.

"In my last I showed you, from the  
very words of our Saviour, that he  
commanded his disciples to aim at per-  
fection; and that this perfection con-  
sisted in self-subjugation and brotherly  
love; in the complete conquest of the  
passions; and in the practice of bene-  
volence to our fellow-creatures, includ-  
ing among them our most inveterate  
enemies."

"You will there find proved the duty  
of totally subduing the passions. It is  
sometimes objected that this theory is  
not adapted to the infirmities of human  
nature; that it is not made for a human  
being so constituted as man; that an  
earthen vessel is not formed to dash a-  
gainst a rock; that in yielding to the  
impulse of his passions, man only fol-  
lows the dictates of his nature; & that  
to subdue them entirely is an effort be-  
yond our power. The weakness and  
frailty of man, it is not possible to de-  
ny; it is too strongly attested by all  
human experience, as well as by the  
whole tenor of the Scriptures, but the  
degree of weakness is to be limited by  
the effort to overcome it, and not by in-  
dulgence in it. Once admit weakness  
as an argument to forbear exertion,  
and it results in absolute impotence. It  
is also very inconclusive reasoning to  
infer that because perfection is not ab-  
solutely to be attained, it is therefore  
not to be sought. Human excellence  
consists in the approximation to per-  
fection, and the only means of ap-  
proaching to any term is by endeavor-  
ing to obtain the term itself. With  
these convictions on the mind, and a  
sincere honest effort to practice upon  
them, and with the aid of a divine bless-  
ing which is promised to it, the ap-  
proaches to perfection may at least be  
so great as nearly to answer all the ends  
that absolute perfection itself could  
attain. In order to preserve the do-  
minion over our passions, it behoves  
us to be constantly and strictly on our  
guard, against the influence and infec-  
tion of the passions of others.—This  
caution is all-necessary in youth. I  
deem it the more indispensable to en-  
join it upon you, because as kindness  
and benevolence comprise the whole  
system of the Christian duties, there  
may be and often is great danger of fal-  
ling into error and vice, merely by want  
of energy to resist the example and en-  
ticement of others. On this point, the  
true character of Christian morality  
appears to have been misunderstood, by  
some of its ablest and warmest defend-  
ers. In Dr. Paley's 'View of the Evi-  
dences of Christianity,' there is a chap-  
ter upon the morality of the Gospel, in  
which is the following passage: 'The  
truth is, there are two opposite descrip-  
tions of characters, under which man-  
kind may generally be classed. The  
one possesses vigor, firmness, and re-  
volution, is daring and active, quick in its  
sensibilities, jealous of its fame, eager  
in its attachments, indelible in its pur-  
poses, violent in its resentments. The  
other meek, yielding, complying, for-  
giving, not prompt to act, but willing  
to suffer, silent and gentle under rudeness  
and insult, suing for reconcilia-  
tion where others would demand satis-  
faction, giving way to the pushes of  
impudence, conceding and indulgent to  
the prejudices and intractability of  
those it has to deal with. The former  
of these characters is, and ever hath  
been, the favorite of the world. It is  
a dignity in it, which universally com-  
mands respect. The latter is poor  
spirited, tame, and abject. Yet it so  
happened with the founder of Christi-  
anity, that the latter is the subject of  
his commendation, his precepts, his ex-  
ample; and that the former is no part  
of its composition."

Dr. Paley is, in this place, adopting  
the opinion of Soame Jennings, whose  
essay upon the internal evidence of  
Christianity he recommends; but I can-  
not consider it as an accurate and dis-  
cerning delineation of character, or as  
exhibiting a correct representation of  
Christian principles. The founder of  
Christianity did indeed pronounce dis-  
tinct and positive blessings, upon the  
poor in spirit (which is by no means  
synonymous with the poor spirited, and  
the meek; but in what part of the gos-

pel did Dr. Paley find him countenanc-  
ing by commendation, precept, or ex-  
ample, the tame and abject? The char-  
acter which Christ assumed upon earth  
was that of Lord and Master. It was  
in this character, that his disciples re-  
ceived and acknowledged him. The  
obedience that he required was unbound-  
ed, infinitely beyond what was ever  
claimed by the most absolute Sovereign  
over his subjects. Never, for one mo-  
ment, did he recede from the authori-  
tative system. He preserved it in wash-  
ing the feet of his disciples; he preserved  
it, in his answer to the high priest; he  
preserved it in the very agony of his  
exclamation on the Cross, 'Father for-  
give them, they know not what they  
do.' He expressly declares himself to  
be the prince of this world, and the  
Son of God. He spoke as one having  
authority, not only to his disciples, but  
to his mother and judges; to Pilate  
the Roman Governor; to John the Bap-  
tist, his precursor. And there is not  
in the four Gospels one act or one word  
recorded of him (excepting in his com-  
munion with God) that was not a di-  
rect or implied assertion of authority.  
He said to his disciples (Matthew 12th,  
20th), 'Learn of me for I am meek and  
lowly of heart, and you shall find rest  
to your souls.' But where did he ever  
say, learn of me, for I am tame and ab-  
ject. There is certainly nothing more  
strongly marked, in the precept and ex-  
ample of Christianity, than the prin-  
ciple of stubborn and inflexible resistance  
of the impulses of others to evil. He

taught his disciples to renounce every  
thing that is counted enjoyment on  
earth; to take up their cross and suf-  
fer all ill treatment, persecution, and  
death for his sake. What else is the  
Book of the Acts, than a record of faith-  
fulness, with which these chosen Minis-  
ters of the Gospel carried these injunc-  
tions into execution. In the conduct  
and speeches of Stephen and Peter, of  
John or of Paul, is there any thing indi-  
cating a resemblance to the second class  
of characters, into which Dr. Paley di-  
vides all mankind. If there is a char-  
acter on historical record, distinguish-  
ed by a bold, intrepid, tenacious, and in-  
flexible spirit, it is that of St. Paul.—  
It was to such characters only that the  
commission of teaching should be en-  
trusted with certainty of success. Ob-  
serve the expression of Christ to Peter  
(Matthew 10th, 28th), 'And I say unto  
thee; that thou art Peter (a rock,) and  
upon this rock I will build my Church,  
and the gates of Hell shall not prevail  
against it.' Dr. Paley's Christian is  
one of those drivellers, who, to use a  
vulgar adage, can never say no to any  
body. The true Christian is the *justum et  
tenacem propositi virum* (the man who  
is just and constant to his purpose).—  
The combination of those qualities, so  
essential to the heroic character, with  
those of meekness, lowliness of heart  
and brotherly love, is what constitutes  
that moral perfection, of which Christ  
gave an example in his own life, and to  
which he commanded his disciples to  
aspire. Endeavor, my dear son, to dis-  
cipline your own heart, and to govern  
your conduct, by these principles so  
combined. Be meek, be gentle, be  
kindly affectionate to all mankind, not  
excepting your enemies. But never be  
tame or abject, never give way to the  
pushes of impudence, or show yourself  
yielding or complying to prejudices,  
wrongheadedness, or intractability,  
which would lead or draw you astray  
from the dictates of your own con-  
science or sense of right. 'Till you die  
let not your integrity depart from you.'  
Build your house upon a rock; and  
then let the rains descend and the floods  
come and the winds blow and beat upon  
that house; it shall be founded on a  
rock. So promises our blessed Lord  
and Saviour, and so prays your affec-  
tionate Father.

"The principles and rules of compo-  
sition derived from the Greek and Ro-  
man schools, and the examples of their  
principal writers, have been so gener-  
ally adopted, in modern literature, that  
the style of the scriptures, differing so  
essentially from them, could not be imi-  
tated, without great affectation. But  
for paths of narrative, for selection of  
incidents, which go directly to the heart,  
for the picturesque of character, good  
manners, for the selection of circum-  
stances that mark the individuality of  
persons for irresistible force of persua-  
sion; no book in the world deserves to  
be so unceasingly studied and so pro-  
foundly imitated upon as the Bible.

"Be careful not to let your reading  
make you a pedant or a bigot; nor to  
puff you up with a conceited opinion of  
your own knowledge; nor make you in-  
tolerant of the opinions, which others  
draw from the same source, however  
different from your own. And may the  
Merciful Creator who gave the Scrip-  
tures for our instruction, bless your  
study of them, and make them fruitful  
to you of good works."

The foregoing are extracted from e-  
leven long letters, filling more than sev-  
enty pages in manuscript.

"The abuse of a thing furnishes no val-  
id argument against the use of it."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand  
streams, that perishes if one be dried.  
It is a silver cord, twisted with a thou-  
sand strings, that parts asunder if one  
be broken. Frail and thoughtless  
mortals are surrounded by innumera-  
ble dangers, which makes it much more  
strange that they escape so long than  
that they almost all perish suddenly at  
last. We are encompassed with acci-  
dents every day to crush the moulder-  
ing tenement that we inhabit. The  
seeds of disease are planted in our con-  
stitution by the hand of nature. The  
earth and the atmosphere, whence we  
draw our life, are impregnated with  
death—health is made to operate its  
own destruction. The food that nour-  
ishes the body contains the elements of  
its decay—the soul that animates by a  
vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its  
action—death lurks in ambush along  
all our paths.

Notwithstanding this truth is so  
palpably confirmed by daily examples  
before our eyes; how little do we lay it  
to heart! We see our friends and  
neighbors perishing around us; but how  
seldom does it occur to our thoughts  
that our knell, perhaps, shall give the  
next fruitless warning to the world!

REMARKABLE WORKS OF ART.

The Coliseum at Rome is upwards of  
1600 feet in circumference, and of such  
elevation, that "the human eye scarce-  
ly measures its height."

Its extent, as well as its elevation,

may be estimated by the number of  
spectators it contained, amounting ac-  
cording to some accounts to 80,000, and  
others to 100,000.

Thirty thousand captive Jews are  
said to have been employed in its con-  
struction, by Vespasian. It was not  
finished however, till the reign of Titus.

The Roman Amphitheatre at Nismes is  
of an oval figure, 1,010 feet in circum-  
ference, sufficiently capacious to contain  
20,000 spectators. It was built in the  
reign of Antoninus Pius.

St. Peter's Church at Rome is the large-  
st and most beautiful church in the  
world. It is 720 feet long, 510 broad,  
and 500 high.—The height of the body  
of the church, from the ground to the  
upper part of the ceiling, is 432 feet.

Sixteen persons may place them-  
selves in the globular top over the dome,  
which is annually lighted on the 29th  
of June, by 4000 lamps and 2000 fire-  
pots, presenting a most delightful spec-  
tacle.

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP,

HAS just returned from Philadel-  
phia and Baltimore with, and is  
now opening, at his Store, as splendid  
an assortment of

GOODS

as he has ever brought to Gettysburg;  
being judiciously selected, and purchas-  
ed entirely for CASH at AUCTION—  
which will enable him to sell them con-  
siderably lower than they have ever  
been sold in Gettysburg. His stock  
consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN, GIMP, & STRAW

BONNETS:

which he invites the Public generally  
to call and examine for themselves, and  
promises that they shall be satisfied.  
Gettysburg, June 10.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscribers, some  
years since, gave an obligation  
conditioned for the payment of Two  
Hundred Dollars, to Mathias Shroyer,  
due on the 12th of April, 1827, and  
payable within this County; and as said  
Bond has not yet been presented for  
payment—this is to give notice to the  
holder of said Bond, that the money  
having been ready for its payment, no  
interest will be paid by us, unless com-  
pelled by law.

HUGH BIGHAM,  
JAMES BIGHAM.

A Adams county, June 5, 1828.

MASONIC PROCESSION.

THE members of the Royal Arch  
Chapter, and of Perseverance Lodge,  
No. 21, will consecrate their new Hall,  
on next St. John's day (21th June) in  
Harrisburg. A procession will be for-  
med precisely at high twelve; and a  
sermon will be delivered on the occa-  
sion by a distinguished member of the  
order.

All brethren of good standing are  
respectfully invited to join in the cere-  
monies.

N. B. Wood, Samuel Douglas,  
Charles Morry, Henry Christman,  
John A. Strick, Susan Cameron,  
Jacob Strick, John De Poi,  
George Eichelitz,  
Committee of Arrangement.

May 27.

BIG MARSH-CREEK

PULLING MILL.

Carding, Felling, Dyeing,

& Dressing of Cloth.

THE Subscribers thankful for past  
favors, inform the Public in gen-  
eral, that they still continue to carry on  
the above business at

SCHOLL'S MILL.

in Franklin township, on Big Marsh-  
creek, a standing stream. The Mill  
is in good order; new Carding Ma-  
chines, and new Cards, of the best qual-  
ity, which they have now in operation,  
will enable them to execute work in the  
best manner and on reasonable terms.  
They hope, from strict attention to bu-  
siness, to receive a share of public pa-  
tronage.

JACOB SCHOLL,  
WM. SPEAKMAN.

June 3.

ROCHDALE

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform  
the Public, that they have enter-  
ed into partnership in the business of  
the above establishment, under the firm  
of William Greason & Son—where they  
are prepared to receive WOOL to  
Card, or to Manufacture into CLOTH,  
CASSINET, LINSEY, BLANKET-  
ING, or FLANNEL. Yarn will be  
taken as heretofore, to weave into  
Cloth, &c.

The machinery in this establishment  
is in the best repair.—The subscribers  
flatter themselves that their experience  
and attention to business are well  
known to the public.

For the accommodation of those  
who may favor them with their cus-  
tom, they will receive Wool, &c. at  
Mr. James Gourley's, Gettysburg; at  
Mr. John Ford's, Two Taverns; at  
Mr. Daniel Sell's Mill, Monocacy; at  
Mr. Sterling Galt's, near Taney-Town;  
at Mr. William Crapster's, in Taney-  
Town; and at Black's mill, Rock-creek  
—where it will be called for once in two  
weeks, (commencing on Monday the  
19th instant,) and returned when fin-  
ished. It is necessary that written di-  
rections should be attached to any  
work left at the above places.

WM. GREASON,  
NATH'L GREASON.

May 20.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber will commence the

Wool Carding business, at Ar-

nold's Mill, 1 1/2 miles west of Little-

town, Penn. on the 1st day of May next.

The public are hereby informed, that

he has fixed upon the following places, in

Adams county, to receive wool:—

At the house of Jacob Sell, in Germany

township; F. Leas' tavern, Little-

town; Michael Slagle's, Conowago;

Samuel Swope's, Bonaughtown; John

Keefer's, Two Taverns; Black's Mill,

Rock Creek; Wm. King's, Hunters-

town; Basil Hoke's, Hanover; and at

the store of George Arnold, Gettysburg;

And at the following places in Freder-  
ick county, Md.:—At the tavern of Jo-

seph Keefer, on the turnpike road;

Groves' Mill, on Pipe Creek; Mouse's

Mill, on the same creek; Mr. Rineard's

tavern, on turnpike; Sell's Mill, on the

Monocacy; and at the tavern of Mr.

Dukehart, in Taney-Town.

The subscriber will commence cal-

ling at each of the above places for

Wool, on the 1st of May next, and will

continue to call and take away the wool

and return it in rolls, alternately every

two weeks throughout the season. The

Machinery is entirely new, and the

cards of the new kind, called the cylin-

der-cards, which is a great improve-

ment in Wool Carding; together with

a person well acquainted with the Car-

ding business, to attend to the machi-

nery.

Persons leaving wool at any of the a-

bove places will please leave their

name upon the bags. They may depend

upon the subscriber punctually calling

at each of the above places every two

weeks, as above stated; and may rely

upon having their work done in the

neatest and best manner.

JOHN ARNOLD.

March 4.

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

THE Public are informed that a new

and well selected supply of

TRACTS, in the English and German

language, has lately been received, and

is for sale at the store of Mr. BREHLER.

These interesting and useful little vo-

lumes, costing but one or two cents  
each, are earnestly recommended to the  
friends of religion in general. Parents  
cannot spend a few cents for a better  
purpose than the purchase of a few  
tracts for instruction and amusement of  
their children. For the benefit of fam-  
ilies, wishing an entire copy of the  
tracts, a few sets have been received,  
bound in six volumes, price 50 cents  
per volume. Auxiliary Societies can  
be supplied on the same terms as at the  
parent institution.  
Gettysburg, March 26.